Rose M. Augusta, Presidente de de

spring the system of log rolling, now no longer regarded as corrupt and corrupting; and in lieu of an enlightened as corrupt and corrupting; and in lieu of an enlightened and systematic policy on this subject, the whole system of the system in the system is system. of internal improvements in this State has degenerated into a more contest among the people's representatives, from the east and west, in which he is most distinguished who has obtained the largest share for his constituents. who has consider the largest that the uniform opposition of some of the tide water representatives to all appro printions for such works; and hence, also, the eastern princtions for such works, and letter, also, the eastern majority in the house of delegates is 22. Those from majority in the nonse of deferent policy (a majority of whom were from the Piedmont district,) could not, without combining with the west, carry out their schemes out combining with the west, carry out their schemes; and, for the reason already given, they were, in a measure, compelled to propriate the public sentiment of their constituents by taking to themselves the lion's share, and dispensing here and there a few crumbs to other sections of the State. What has been the coase quence! What great works have been completed: there is not one road connecting Norfolk with the inte rier. A large amount has been wasted in perty loca approvements, and in works which carry off our people and our trade to other States; and Maryland, taking autage of our supineness, has entered our State wit ver from horse, and made a large portion of our correction tributary to her own aggrandizement. We have subwribed large sums for works comparatively local and ectional; and in the mean time that great work pro-

last two years that we have had an appropriation to tide-water. Well, now, of the large sum expended for internal improvement, I find that but \$793,000 have been expended on tide-water; of which \$450,000 have or anybody else, to impose upon me a task the performhave been sunk in the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railrond. I look at Morfolk : I examine her harbor : I find she has no commerce; I find that the ressels built there are compelled to go elsewhere to find cargoes, because there were no cargoes to meet them there. I see the effects of this system; and am I to be told that I betray the interests of my constituents, that I violate their express will, when, looking upon this subject in this light. I feel that it is time, when we make a constitution, that we should seek some means by which the great duty of this State, of opening the west and bringing the commerce to our ports, shall be made a constitutional duty upon the legislative power of this Commonwealth? Shall I be told that I am insensible to the interests of the east, and of Virginia, when I say, as far as I am concerned, now that a system of internal inaprovements is acknowledged by all to be the fixed system of Virginia, that if we are to be burdened with taxation, we ought to seek such improvements as will repay us in benefits! Am I to be told that I am disregarding my pledges, when I say that, so far as taxation is to be apprehended from the expenditure for internal improve ments, if we were to be taxed to our half the value of and the west is accomplished, (and if this had been done long since, as it ought to have been this distracting and unhapp; controverey would not have arisen here,) the

east and the west, is not a reason why my constituents of my constituents; I maintain it, because, as far as I either? That is my question. understand and can grasp this great subject. I believe it is the true principle, and one which should give peace all forget that there is any Alleghany or any Blue Ridge, and which shall level these Pyrenees. Caanot

be done! Tow I ask my western friends to coniler how they are here. They come here under a law which a gentleman in my eye (Mr. Patce has attempted show-I will not say how successfully-was framed for the purpose of securing to the east on this floor majority of those who advocate the mixed basis. They me here and acknowledge to the full extent the obligation of the representative to obey the will of his conittents, and represent that will. Do we not stand in the same position! Do not these gentlemen know, un-derstanding the obligations of the representative to his onstituents, that those who come here as the advocates of the mixed basis, if they should abandon their ground, would be violating the first duty of the representative submit to them, in all candor, as brethren, friends and practical men, whether they should have come to this Convention at all, if they meant to come here and demand, positively and categorically, at our hands, that

the every man feel that he is living under a just and good government. But there is a wide field of difbetween us. Here are a people unfortunately divided by sectional lines-on one side saving that they ought to have one thing, and on the other side saying such men as I see before me, there is not enough of a drive spirit of country and patriotism, of love for Virginia, of sons culottes and fish-women to your peace and harmony so desirable, and presenting to the

not have informed one of my constituents, the day that left home to come here, in what manner this sum would worked out. What I want is to give the people of eastern Virginia. western Virginia—in fine, the people of the whole State, a representation that shall make every man feel that he is secure in his person, property, and in his means of acquiring and enjoying happiness. If western gentlemen will come forward to this great work, and meet us in a spirit of brotherly love, and show a disposition to yield as much as we think they can yield without abandoning their principles and the might go home to their constituents and receive the plantice of "Well done, good and faithful servants." he people cannot expect their representatives to do that is impossible. They are too high-minded and hen-

able to desire that their representatives should achieve parties the word) a triumph, at the expense of the constituents to go for the mixed basis. I cannot believe, white upon this people and their representatives as the al men, they can expect more than obtain a con stitution which will bear upon its face the proof that principle would justify, and that we ask nothing but State, at. in the estimation of our constituents, will give us sense of security Like the gentleman from Henrico,

curred here to-day, which in my judgment demanded op nent requires that there should be a compromis. Mr. LYONS. The qualification of the voter may be nook of this commonwealth, and tell them, "Now, it an immediate explanation of my position in relation and your metropolitan press comes out and tells us that everything that you may please to make it.

In it; and yet would forbid me, indebted as I am to the gentlemen are infamous, and are to be handed over to Mr. WISE. But the qualification as it now stands. courtesy of my friend from Accomac for the permission to address the Convention, from saying more than was Mr. LYONS. If they violate the becessary to explain the result of my reflection on the brank their piedges.

subject referred to. I trust enough has been said for Mr. WISE. No, sir; there are the words. subject referred to. I trust enough has been said for this purpose. I come to reflect the will of my constitution ents; and I have given to this subject the best powers of my mind. If my constituents feel that in the formation of my opinions their wishes are not represented, if they feel that I am misrepresenting them in proclaiming these feel that I am misrepresenting them in proclaiming these feel that I am misrepresenting them in proclaiming these feel that I am misrepresenting them in proclaiming these feel that I am misrepresenting them in proclaiming these feel that I am misrepresenting them in proclaiming these feel that I am misrepresenting them in proclaiming these feel that I am misrepresenting them in proclaiming these feel that I am misrepresenting them in proclaiming these feel that I am misrepresenting them in proclaiming these feel that I am misrepresenting them in proclaiming these feel that I am misrepresenting them in proclaiming these feel that I am misrepresenting them in proclaiming these feel that I am misrepresenting them in proclaiming these feel that I am misrepresenting them in proclaiming these feel that I am misrepresenting them in proclaiming these feel that I am misrepresenting them in proclaiming these feel that I am misrepresenting them in proclaiming these feel that I am misrepresent feel tha views, why I should fear that there was such a spirit in my constituency as made them averse to a policy and measure which might have a tendency to allay those unhappy discords, and bind us together in feelings of friendship and hurmony. No man here would mon-cheerfully submit himself to their will; and, unlike the entleman from the city of Richmond, (Mr. Lvovs.) allow me to say, that if my ometitaent were deliberately to instruct me to vote for the white basis, according to a bless of representative responsibility and my view that question, I would not feel that I was disnonoring

myself by obeying their will.

Mr. LYONS. May I ask the member from N rfolk. sectional; and in the hear this languisted; has been Mr. LYONS. May I ask the member from N rioth ridiculed, and nearly been abandoned; and nothing but (Mr. Taylon) one single question, whether he would perthe energy of that great man (Joseph Cabeli) who for a mit himself to vote for that which beconsidered as either long time stood at its head, enabled that work to maintain its existence to this day; and it is only within the retain his seat, and vote under instructions? My opinion is, irrespective of the question of slavery entirely, connect the James River and Kanawha Canal with the that the basis of numbers would effectually overthrow republican government. Mr. TAYLOR. I would never allow my constituents

ance of which would compromise my honor and integrity.

I am not in the habit of denouncing the opinions entertained by so large a body of people and by so large a number of this body, by the application of epithets. I do not know why, if my constituents believed that the do not know why, if my constituents believed that the white basis was the true principle of representation, the principle which they required should be carried out, that article in the Whig which I noticed and commented on Mr. WISE. Well, that comes up to the mark, I must white basis was the true principle of representation, the should not be bound to give that vote; believing, as I a few days ago, do, that by so doing I would neither compromise my dignity or independence. My friend from Halifax, (Mr. EDMCNDS.) in the able argument he addressed to the committee, stated that the people, but for the restrictions of the federal constitution, would have a right to establish a momarchy; and I do not know why, if they possessed this right, they would not have the right to require their representatives to carry out their will; and in the case supposed, I should think they had the right Mr. WISE. I have heard, with interest, the gentle-

our land, provided the great object of uniting the east a lan meeting; we are not here to tell each other of people will be able to bear it, because they will thereby beginning to get nearer and nearer together. I feer, if no three the means by which they can pay it. In view my friend from the city of Richmond (Mr. Lvoxs) holds of these facts, the great subject of taxation and danger the sentiments he has just uttered, he will have to be from taxation from the desire of the west to unite the instructed by his constituents. I care not what sentishould require a large majority to be retained in the to him, distinctly, the question, upon what ground he hands of those who declare on this floor that they and has declared—for I understand he has made the declartheir constituents have no interest in internal improve-ments at all. These are opinions I have not hesitated State into the hards of a majority of the voters at the to express. But do I abandou my principles? I come polis, with a representation in the legislature correspond to maintain it, because I believe it to be the will imical to property, and inimical to personal liberty, or

Mr. LYONS. I will answer that question, and I can it is the true principle, and one which should give peace do it without much difficulty. As to question, and I can and safety to the commonwealth. Now allow me to say do not consider that it amounts to anything, for you can

be found, who will do it; but, for myself, I will die be-

fore I will ever vote for a monarchy.

Mr. WISE. I should think that was just exactly the sentiment that the free white male citizens of Virginia, over twenty-one years of age, are not to be trusted with the legislation of the State, over property as well as persons, and who arows that it is anti-republicant, and it is anti-republicant of the State, over property as well as persons, and who arows that it is anti-republicant, and it is anti-republicant of the state, over property as well as persons, and who arows that it is anti-republicant, and it is anti-republicant of the State, over property as well as persons, and who arows that it is anti-republicant, and it is anti-republicant of the State, over property as well as persons, and who arows that it is anti-republicant of the State, over property as well as persons, and who arows that it is anti-republicant of the State, over property as well as persons, and who arows that it is anti-republicant of the state, over property as well as persons, and who arows that it is anti-republicant of the state, over property as well as the state of the people to govern them that which I would be the case of the people to govern them that which I would be the case of the people to govern them that which I would be the case of the people to govern them that which I would be the case of the people to govern them that they into an advanced to the property does of the people to govern them that they that they are too weaked to be property to assist unto any persons that they are too we mand, positively and categorically, at our mands, the we should surrender to them the principle which they alveste, and which they say their people demand, and which we of the east could not grant, except at the sar cride of our personal honor? I am sure they are practical men; I know them to be such. In this thing the ment. Now it is boildy avowed, and the true issue is install men; I know them to be such. In this thing the question is, what can be done? We all have one common question. The eastern population—the Richmond and aim, and that is, to establish a government which hall protect the interests and rights of all; that which hall protect the interests and rights of all; that population in the commonwealth—the hall protect the interests and rights of all; that is not what I am talking about, my have the power to reform, create, alter, abolish the everybody has been hoodwinked upon this question. It is not a question between trans-Alleghany and the Val-ley on the one side, and Piedmont and the lowlands upon the other. It is a question between man and man-between property and the power of the people. It is a that they must have another thing. Why, is it possible question between the power of wealth and the power of that in an assembly of Virginians, in an assembly of the people; and I tell you, I tell all, that whenever you Bourbonism home to this people, you will have natural confidence subsisting between each other, so that will explain what my radicalism is: It is infinite-it these difficulties can be reconciled and compromised. exalted high as the Heavens about that sentiment, and without a sacrifice of principle. I think it may be done, above this aristocracy which says holdly and distinctly. without a sacrifice of principle. I think it may be done. And therefore I say now, that I am one of those gentles are the who would think it my chief giory if I could be an humble instrument. I care not how humble, if the humbles in the ranks, in having lent my voice to the great work of conciliating these differences, restoring that work of conciliating these differences, restoring that peace and harmony so desirable, and presenting to the people in the ranks have the peace and harmony so desirable, and presenting to the people in the protection of persons that the free white state or in this commonweal is the free white state or interest man categorically the question, whether he would trust may consider a majority of the people for the protection of persons that the free white state or interest man categorically the question, whether he would trust may expend the great way either. The question of this commonweal is that the free white state or interest man categorically the question, whether he would trust may expend to them?

I think it may be done.

Mr. WISE. The gents—may categorically the question, whether he would trust in this metropolis of the ancient mother of democracy.

Ton, link, or Harry shall go up to the captured, or shall be trusted with the guestion of not, as he exercised in yould expend to the protection of persons that the free white state or in this metropolis of the protection of persons that the free white state or in this metropolis of the protection of this commonweal is that the free white state or in this metropolis of the protection of this commonweal is they way either. The question of the protection of this commonweal is they way either. The question of the protection of this commonweal is they are the protection of this commonweal is they are the protection of this commonweal is they are the protection of the protection

world Virginia as one and inseparable, now and forever. have blood in their lands; they may have labor in their lands; they may have labor in their lands; but that precious basis of aristocracy—property ing the principle which I maintained when I came here. negro property, too—noust not be trusted to those guar-lined the advocate of a mixed basis, I did not come dians. They are not fit, they cannot be appointed as here under any obligation to vote for fourteen or sixteen guardians over that interest. I tell that gentleman sion, no dodging upon this question.

They are net int, they cannot be appointed as the people to commit suicide. Now sion, no dodging upon this question.

They are net int, they cannot be appointed as the people to commit suicide. Now sion, no dodging upon this question.

They are net int, they cannot be appointed as the people to commit suicide. Now sion, no dodging upon this question.

They are net int, they cannot be appointed as the people to commit suicide. Now sion, no dodging upon this question. majority, six majority, or any other given majority. I that at a proper time I will develop the idea, if he does came for no such purpose. I never heard of fourteen not understand it now, that there is something, in these came for no such purpose. I never heard of fourteen modern times of ours, beyond person, beyond property, majority, until I saw in plan A of the committee that modern times of ours, beyond person, beyond property. would be the majority. When I spoke of the mixed We have got a word, the meaning of which my friend hasis—I confess my ignorance in avowing it—I could from Norfolk (Mr. Taylon) understands fully. His eves are clearly open, and the eyes of his constituents will be open. I say we have got a word more compre-hensive and potent in its meaning than that of person or property in this day. And what is that word? opment! Development, not only of the physical powers of this State, but of the moral powers of the State; and that is the property of the State; that is the work of the State; that is the work of the people. Jackasses, and mules, and horses, and negroes, never, never can accomplish that work. It must be done by the free, equal heads of families, the male population of the Commonwealth. The older part of the State and the younger part of the State—the east and the west—are both interested in this great work of development; and not only in the protection of person and property. There never when person and property were not both safe. Where is the land of steadier habits, where on the earth have property and person been better, safer, more securely protected than in the Commonwealth of Virginia? But was a day, there never was an hour, under any constithe great work of development she has done nothing. in the great work of development sie has done nothing, despite the great duty of parens patria. The government has been conceded by the east that their cause you have had the older and eastern portion of the crush with insife.

State, under the pretext that property is in danger, professing the principle of a minority ruling a majority. Under the pretext of protecting property, you have held Mr. Bor.s. I stand here ready to consider any the giant of the west down with a tight tether. You Proposition of compromise not inconsistent with the have crushed him. You have bound him, hand and foot. And now, gentlemen from the west—when your to be submitted by that gentieman, or any other gentieman. I cannot say, until I know what the proposition is.

Allow me to say, that I am happy to believe that I tether altogether, but holding on to the principle of pro-tecting property, holding on to the principle that they represent a constituency who are willing to confide to the some discretion, and who have sent me here to do a that the horse can do good work if they only give him that the horse can do good work if they only give him work which from the very nature of the case, they could room to work—when they only propose to give him a little room to work—when they only propose to give him a little slack-rope, to give some latitude, some room for grow-slack-rope, in give shall dissatisfy the great body of ing. to the different parts of the State, to ease the bonding. my constituents, and if they feel that they have the right age of which the west complains—gentlemen get up to the services of some other mae who will go further and tell us that, even if their constituents instruct them, Mr. WOOLFOLK.—I will withdraw my amendment.

The word for it, and tog gentleman stop astnite, take gentleman of the most rise, and told that he must rise, and rise soon; and, always voted for me through that the purpose of shedding light, but it should admit or say, to admit that he had a distrust of the people. I did not intend to say either that he had a distrust of the people. I did not intend to say either that he had a distrust of the people. I did not intend to say either that he had a distrust of the people. I did not intend to say either that he had a distrust of the people. I did not intend to say either that he had a distrust of the people. I did not intend to say either that he had admitted by the contrary effect.

When he rises, he will rise bloody and in vergeance. when he rises, he will rise bloody and in vergeance. when he rises, he will rise bloody and in vergeance. When he rises, he will rise bloody and in vergeance. When he rises, he will rise bloody and in vergeance. When he rises, he will rise bloody and in vergeance. When he rises, he will rise bloody and in vergeance. When he rises, he will rise bloody and in vergeance. When he rises, he will rise bloody and in vergeance. When he rises, he will rise bloody and in vergeance. When he rises, he will rise bloody and in vergeance. When he rises, he will rise bloody and in vergeance. When he rises, he will rise bloody and in vergeance. When he rises, he will rise bloody and in vergeance. When he rises, he will rise bloody and in vergeance. When he rises, he will rise bloody and in vergeance. When he rises, he will rise bloody and in vergeance. When he rises, he will rise bloody and in vergeance. When he rises, he will the bead a distrust of the people. I did not intend to submit that he had a distrust of the people. When he rises, he will rise bloody and in vergeance. When he rises, he will rise bloody and in vergeance. When he rises, he will rise bloody and in vergeance. When he rises are the risk of the purpose of shedding light, but it is he the services of some other man who will go further and tell us that, even it their constituents instruct their than available in representing faithfully their wishes, no man will more gladly surrender the commission with nose of the giant up from the grindstone. We are insurant their which I have been honored than myself. I invite the voked, and told that he must rise, and rise soon; and, which I have been honored than myself. I invite the

is, that if a man comes pere to this Convention, pledged that we are about to make? before his constituents to a particular course upon a Mr. LYONS. How can I answer that question when

fifty delegates. Mr. LYONS. I have not said that every man was persons and paupers, and persons convicted of infamous power. The end of suffrage is representation, and you pledged to any particular basis, but to the principle, crime, shall be allowed to vote, without being required give the poor the means and the rich the end. Talk

pledges," he did not intend to refer to me.

Mr. LYONS. No. I never denied it. I intended, that has never been investigated and examined in east-

government under which they live are they a turneltuous democracy at the polls? Are then to have the power at the polls; cominally, and are they then to be the qualification for suffrage, whether a majority of those checked—not by the proper limits they then to be checked—not by the proper limitation of the govern-ment—but by a governmental majority in the legisla-ture!

Mr. LYONS. Would you vote for a government in the property of t

which the people were to come 'egether at the polls to make the laws there? If you would not, why would you object to it, except that you do not think that power laws of the commonwealth? I ask the gentle-the power of the commonwealth? I ask the gentle-the power of the commonwealth?

power he will resign his scat, that he would not allow the people to commit suicide. Now let us have no ava-

Mr. LYONS. I never dodge any question. WISE. No man can entertain the sentiments sh every time the gun is pointed at him.

Mr. WISE. I am, of course, saying this in the utmost kindness to my friend. He knows, I would say nothing here to wound his feelings. I am contending for a principle, and I mean to fight hard, and with all my and man. And yet no one of these gentlemen dares to

Mr. LYONS. So do I. Mr. WISE. Now I have driven the gentleman to the wall. [Laughter.]

VOICES IN THE GALLERY AND ON THE FLOOR, No! no! no! are to be handed over to the lictor here to be bound and say that so far as my constituents are concerned, and I it when it can be met eye to eye, and face to face, and believe that I can speak for them, for I know them well, where we can extract after hard struggles, the real quint-I will stake my life upon every county and every neigh borhood upon that issue. I will array the mixed basis down to its real geintinous self, it is found to be a dis-

majority of the voters of Richmond.

Mr. LYONS. I certainly would, because such voters of a population as are appointed by law to control the property must fellow has been boodwinked and honey-fuggled—[laugh-as are appointed by law to control the property must fellow has been boodwinked and honey-fuggled—[laugh-as are appointed by law to control the property must fellow has been boodwinked and honey-fuggled—[laugh-as are appointed by law to control the property must fellow has been boodwinked and honey-fuggled—[laugh-as are appointed by law to control the property must fellow has been boodwinked and honey-fuggled—[laugh-as are appointed by law to control the property must fellow has been boodwinked and honey-fuggled—[laugh-as are appointed by law to control the property must fellow has been boodwinked and honey-fuggled—[laugh-as are appointed by law to control the property must fellow has been boodwinked and honey-fuggled—[laugh-as are appointed by law to control the property must fellow has been boodwinked and honey-fuggled—[laugh-as are appointed by law to control the property must fellow has been boodwinked and honey-fuggled—[laugh-as are appointed by law to control the property must fellow has been boodwinked and honey-fuggled—[laugh-as are appointed by law to control the property must fellow has been boodwinked and honey-fuggled—[laugh-as are appointed by law to control the property must fellow has been boodwinked and honey-fuggled—[laugh-as are appointed by law to control the property must fellow has been boodwinked and honey-fuggled—[laugh-as are appointed by law to control the property must fellow has been boodwinked and honey-fuggled—[laugh-as are appointed by law to control the property must fellow has been boodwinked and honey-fuggled—[laugh-as are appointed by law to control the property must fellow has been boodwinked and honey-fuggled—[laugh-as are appointed by law to control the property must fellow has been boodwinked and honey-fuggled—[laugh-as are appointed by laugh-as are appointed by laugh-a

THE STATE OF STATE OF

Mr. LYONS. If they violate their trust-if they in regard to every free white man over twenty-one year | whether for the sake of slavery-that is a bolder view of age. I am willing to take the qualification. Mr. WISE. I hope the question will be answered.

particular question of principle, he is not at all likely. I do not know what the qualification will be [Laughter.] to break that pledge.

Mr. WISE. A great question of principle! Now I want to strip this hypocricy of the clear of the rags that surround it. It is a rear to quiet tender on read the report of the Committee on Suffrage and he contained in the report of the Committee on Suffrage and he

wards, resident two years in the State and one gear in the place where he is to give his vote, excluding insane count three! The end of suffrage is but the means of the place where he is to give his vote, excluding insane count three! The end of suffrage is representation, and you the motion of Mr.

The question then recurred upon the motion of Mr. and I understand that to be the declaration of the to pay any tax. Would the gentleman entrust them

confess, and really after all the labor I have had in get- friends. [Laughter.] I wish to stew down this question Mr. LYONS. While I am up allow me to say that I ting at the principles of my friend, I thin!: I ought to its maked issue of a contest between the people hope when the gentleman used the term "hypocricy of have been answered yes. I courted too hard for an anpledges," he did not intend to refer to me.

What do gentlemen call the governmental majority? Mr. WISE. Certainly not. I meant nothing per men who are now said to be unworthy to be trusted with The majority at the polis! Is that the governmental

should be given to them?

Mr. WISE. The gentieman shall not escape me in that way either. The question ners is not whether analyzing of the people for the protection of persons and property here?

No riched may answer the question or not, as he

majority in the legislative assembly. But the gentieman says that rather than trust the people with that the people with that the power of the majority to rule in the towns. When the same principle is asked to be applied to the commonwealth, then these gentlemen appeal to their pledg-es, and claim to be bound hand and foot by them. Now, if it is good for the goose, is it not equally as good for expressed by that gentleman who will not dive at the the gander! If the principle is good for the east at home, is it not good for the State abroad? If it is good for Richmond or Norfolk, it is good for the whole State of Virginia? What is true of the State, is true of the county, what is true of the county is true of the parish, and what is true of the parish is true as between man say that one man, because he has the most property, should wield the most political power either at the political or in the legislature. Not one. And yet, when gen-tlemen say, although they do not relinquish the princithe wall. [Laughter.]
Mr. LYONS. Not you. [Laughter.]
Mr. WISE. Now, will the people of Richmond stand
this doctrine, that the majority of the people at the
polls are not to have the majority of representatives in
TAYLON) has declared that the majority of the interests the legislature, because the people were not to be of his constituents require that he should relax his printrusted with the protection of person and property! ciple somewhat, that he should modify his opinions, they

men themselves against such a sentiment as that.

The gentleman's collargue (Mr. Borrs) requests me and a denial of their qualifications to protect persons and to ask him (Mr. Lvors) whether he would trust the property of Richmond itself to the protection of a people and property east as well as in the west. I am not going to discuss the question as an eastern or a westc property.

(SE. Because they must! Is that the reason ern Virginians will understand the meaning of—by the they are to be trusted? [Laughter.]

Mr. LYONS. Unquestionably.

Mr. WISE. That is the reason they must be trusted.

[Laughter.]

Mr. LYONS. Those that are appointed by law to necessity under the law exercise that control.

Mr. WISE. But ought they by law to be entrusted light to tell them, and as I would be proud to tell them. under the law exercise that control.

Mr. WISE. But ought they by law to be entrusted with the protection of property? Ought a majority them, for I have met them before, and they have treatively of Richmond to be entrusted with the protection of property? Ought a majority them, for I have met them before, and they have treating the city of Richmond to be entrusted with the power of protecting property?

County of Lancaster, as I could tent them, and I would be proud to tell be the resolution of Mr. Children, and the amendments, in relation thereto, pending, when the Convention addressed the world injure, for he has last man in the world that I would injure, for he has last man in the world that I would be proud to tell be the resolution of Mr. Children, and the amendments, in relation thereto, pending, when the Convention addressed the world injure, for he has last man in the world that I would be proud to tell be the resolution of Mr. Children, and the amendments, in relation thereto, pending, when the Convention addressed the world injure, for he has last man in the world that I would be proud to tell be the resolution of Mr. Children, and the amendments, in relation thereto, pending, when the Convention addressed the world injure, for he has last man in the world that I would be proud to tell be the resolution of Mr. Children, and the amendments, in relation thereto, pending, when the Convention addressed the world injure, for he has last man in the world injure, for he has last man in the world injure, for he has last man in the world injure, for he has last man in the world injure, for he has last man in the world injure, for he has last man in the world injure, for he has last man in the world injure, for he has last man in the world injure, for he has last man in the world injure, for he has last man in the world injure, for he has last man in the world injure, for he has last man in the world injure, for he has last man in the world injure, for he has last man in the world injure, for he has last man in

boys, it is not a mere question between the east and the west, but it is between the property-holder and the pow Mr. LYONS. But you propound the question to me er of the reason and conscience of man. It is a question -the majority of the white population are to be in the power of a minority of the white population. I would i want no man's certificate, no set of men's certificate upon that question. Bring the question home—shall money rule men or men rule money? Shall the maxim be that the government shall be in the hands of the pow-

er of property.
Mr. HALL. Can you rule my money? Mr. WISE. Your money is protected by the State, and I have claimed for myself as a poor man virtue enough nor rags that surround it. It is a reset to quiet tender consciences with. What does it mean? Now early any section of the State and Scheman from the entern section of the State and Italian phere and say that he was pledged to at y pure to be estand to a section of the mixed basis. The any nave been the been continued for the principle. I took the liberty in the absence of my frond from Norfols (N. Novice, to him, and it these interrogatories are elemate to him I will forbear them. But we are now come to anort hand argument, hip to promise for him that he would reclean every places he hip. It is just what I like. I have asked my friend the question, will he answer me?

Mr. WISE. Your atoney is protected by the State and he geather the gentle and he geather the gentle of not wish that is most bedged to my political power and the terrogatories are elemate to him, and it these interrogatories are elemate to him I will forbear them.

But we are now come to anort hand argument, hip to the him and it have the condition for heart at more to it, for fear them.

Mr. WISE. Your alone the section to have the equalities in the continued for my political power and the terminal time to be deprived of my political power and the terminal time to have the means o about protection!

But I am going farther than I intended into this discussion. I will have my day, my turn in this debate, and I am only going through now a love feast with my

tive of Wheeling whether it was true or not— Mr. JACOB. It is false. [Laughter.] Mr. WISE. That there were out of sixteen or seven

en counties represented in this body, a number of gen-

temen who openly avowed abolition sentiments.

Mr. JACOB. I said it was utterly false.

Mr. WISE. The gentleman says it is utterly false.

Some one in Fredericksburg undertook to publish the leclaration that the representatives of the northwest

ere or those competing with them for a seat in this dy, were abolitionists. I believe the gentleman from

operating with these Wheeling gentlemen for the sto-lition of slavery. I, who have been definding the insti-tuntion from my birth up—who was nearly sacrificed in its defence—I who had been just four years before in its defence—I who had been just four years before who knows that in respect to the right of the people Fancuil Hall some of these days for I want to give of their exercise of it, by desiring to give them the power Fancuil Hall some of these days for I want to give them myself a lecture upon Abolitionism. There is a to elect their governor, their judges and every other them myself a lecture upon Abolitionism. There is a officer except those which are so unimportant as to renspecies of Abolitionism of which I am a decided adveeastern and western coast of Africa. Nineteen out of ing engaged in this trade, were from north of Baltimore. two from Baltimore and not a single one from the old slave States. I an abolitionist, because I was going to free the white citizens of this commonwealth, who if they are not made free, will find out that they are slaves some of these days, when it is too late; the shoeday-laborer as he goes forth to labor in the harvest field will find it out, but when it is too late. Does any one and save their property from that very crusade upon it, from which they tell you they need protection. My friend from Norfolk, (Mr. Taylon,) will have license from his constituents to act upon this question. So will my friend from Richmond, (Mr. Ports,) whenever the issue is made directly upon the positions that have been taken here this day. I care not when the battle comes off, There is no population in the State of Virginia that will maintain the doctrine held here to-day, when right-

fully understood.

But we have entirely lost eight of the great question here, that of paying the Reporter. [Laughter.] I wake up out of this debate like Rip Van Winkle. [Laughter.] I believe the pending question is, whether Mr. Bishop shall be paid live dollars a column or not. I am against referring the resolution and amendments to a commit-But I will not detain the committee any longer. Mr. LYONS. I do not propose to detain the Convention with any remarks at this late hour of the session, as it is now nearly three o'clock, and as we are to return again at 4 o'clock, I will renew the motion to adjourn. The Convention then adjourned to meet again at 4

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met, pursuant to adjournment, at clock, P. M.

The PRESIDENT stated the first business in order to distrust of the people, but one which, I confess, my be the resolution of Mr. CHILTON, and the amendments,

reply to the remarks of the gouldman from Account at in the present condition of the house.

Mr. WOOLFOLK. I ask the gent eman to wait to let there be a little delay until the members have time

one in attendance here. A trout it will be taken re of the Convention to consider the resolution

adopt it.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. Paics in the chair.) The Chair will inform the gentleman from Mason that the resolution is not now in order. There is a motion pending to commit the resolution offered by he gentleman from Fanquier. Mr. CARLILE. he difficulty can be obviated by

motion to pass that subject by informally, and thes he gentleman from Mason can offer his resolution. The PRESIDING OFFICER. A motion can be nade to lay the pending resolution and amendments on

Mr. FISHER. Then I make the motion.

The question was taken, and the Chair announced of 31, noted 15—no quorum voting.

Mr. FISHER. I object to doing any business until e can get a quorum. Gentlemen who vote to coerce is to these afternoon sessions are the last to attend. Mr. BEALE moved that there be a call of the House. Mr. CARLILE asked for the year and mays on the notion that there be a call of the House.

The year and mays were ordered and being taken were as follows:

Avis-Messers, Beale, Bland, Brown, Carlile, Carter of Russell, Fulkerson, Gally, Jones, Kenney, Rilgore, Letcher, Neeson, Randolph, Stewart, of Morgan, Stuart of Patrick, Trigg, Turnbull, Whittle, Willey

and Worsham-20. Nava-Messra. Anderson, Banks, Barbour, Bird of Shenandonh, Bowden, Bowles, Camden, Caperton, Carter of Loudoun, Chilton, Cocke, Deneale, Edwards. Forguson, Finney, Flood, Fultx, Garland, M. Garnett, Hail, Hays, Hill, Hopkins, Hunter, Janney, Johnson, Knote, Ligon, Lionberger, Lynch, Lyons, McCamant, McCandlish, McComas, Martin of Heury, Moore, New-man, Price, Scott of Caroline, Scott of Fanquier, Shell, Sheffer, South of Caroline, Scott of Fanquier, Shell, Sheffey, Smith of Kanawha, Smith of Jackson, South-

all, Stanard, Taylor, Van Winkle, White, Wise, Wool-FISHER, to lay the whole subject upon the table.

Mr. FISHER. For the purpose of accommodating my friend from Richmond, (Mr. Lyosa,) I will with draw that motion for the present; but I will give notice that I will renew it eit er this evening or to-morrow. Mr. LYONS. When the Convention adjourned be fore dinner, I was about to offer something in the way

of explanation in answer to some of the commentaries that had been made upon me by my friend from Acco-Mr. WISE. Certainly not. I meant nothing per men who are now said to be unworthy to be trusted with the points it is that the governmental mac. (Mr. Wise.) He really wields the pencil of sonal. I was referring to the article in the Whip. I the protection of persons and property, who are unworthant and the interval of the majority in the legislature as well as the large trusted in the American the have heard of checks and balances in the American the have heard of checks and balances. As I said on Saturday, it attacks majority at the polls, comprise "every white male citi-sony of government. When we have appointed a judicity that I should not a strength policy of the ary each indee is an agent, when we have appointed as mac. (Mr. Wise.) He really wields the pencil of the independence of action of this body when it undertakes to say that the mixed basis which lies on that table is the mixed basis—not a mixed basis—shall be
years, and of the county, city or town in which he claims
that thought here. As I should not have recognized myself in the picture
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that I should not have we have appointed an that I should not have recognized mysel Mr. WISE. I have heard, with interest, the gentleman's explanation. We have, indeed, got into a very interesting session. One of our religious societies, I believe, are in the habit of holding what are called one invited basis—shall be viewed as an agent of the pudiciary, an agent of the judiciary, an agent of the judiciary and an agent of the judiciary and an agent of the judiciary, and an agent of the judiciary, and an agent of the judiciary, and an agent of the judiciary and an agent of the judiciary, and an agent of the judiciary, and an agent of the judiciary, and an agent of the judiciary and an agent of the judiciary and an agent of the judiciary, and an agent of the judiciary and an agent of the judiciary, and an agent of the judiciary and an agent of the judici to him, distinctly, the question, upon what ground he has declared—for I understand he has made the declaration—that to commit the governmental power of this ration of a majority of the voters at the polls, with a representation in the legislature corresponding with their majority at the polls, would be infinical to property, and inimical to property of the voters at the polle—to dray that the people—to dray that the people of the proportions will actuall, give the west a majority of them and the tax and rendered their that begat it—and it is a base cause he free may opinions and intentions too well, any though all may have paid the tax and rendered their that begat it—and it is a base cause he free my opinions and intentions too well, any though that I, individually, in this proposition to refer this adject to a committee, desired to suppress the free my opinions and intentions too well, any though that I, individually, in this proposition to refer the policy in the people of east-policy of the voters at the policy of the voters at the policy of the voters at the policy of the proposition or the table, that to have margin that the people of east-policy of the proposition or the table, that I individually, in this proposition to refer that the people of east-policy of the proposition or the table, that I individually, in this proposition to refer that the people of east-policy of the proposition or the table, that I individually, in this proposition to refer that the people of east-policy of the proposition or the table, that I individually, in this proposition to refer that the people of east-policy of the people of the proposition or the table, that I individually, in this proposition to refer the policy of the proposition or the table, t the gentionan from Richmond to-day, first to deny the sanction it. There is a habitude of thought, a mere section and the power of the people—to day that the people, and the people only are to be trusted.

There is a habitude of thought, a mere section and western property. And from this monstrous heresy in the doctory of the people only are to be trusted.

There is a habitude of thought, a mere section and western property. And from this monstrous heresy in the doctory of the people only are to be trusted.

There is a habitude of thought, a mere section and western property. And from this monstrous heresy that we never this whole subject. In order to put myself perpendicular true of human rights—a heresy that we never started feetly right, and those who right have a variety of the people only are to be trusted. people only are to be trusted.

Mr. LYONS. No. I never denied it. I intended, that has hever been investigated and examined in eastwhen the gentleman from Accordance had made his speech and taken his seat, to expose the singular error into I come here as a Virginian. One of the most serious do not consider that it amounts to anything, no recommendation of Virginian. One of the most serious discussed in castern Virginian, where objections I have always had to the constitution of Virginian the fell, but I may as well do it now.

Mr Is State into sections, which the fell, but I may as well do it now.

Mr Is State into sections, which the tot know no Fled-most, no Valley, and no Trans-Alleghany to most organization presented in the people have to the people have of the people was not rendered in factor of the people was not rendered in factor of the poople was not rendered in factor of the poople was not rendered in factor of the poople was not rendered in factor of the people was not rendered in factor of the poople was not rendered in factor I will debate it with them, and I'll tell them why—be as a friend that he has placed himself to-day in a worse Richmond press, that he should have the power of free with the declaration that if they were not in accordance cause, although they have the power to do it. That government be expects success in a canvass before the people of Rich appeal act in them to do it. That government be expects success in a canvass before the people of Rich appeal here to pledges is a nonsensical appeal. It is a should be promptly made known to them; for while Mr. WISE. I should think that was just exactly what the gentleman would vote for, after the sentiment has just uttered. [Laughter.] Yes, I declare that the representative of the people of Virginia who avows the representative of the people of Virginia who avows the sentiment that the free white male citizens of Virginia, over twenty-one years of age, are not to be trust.

> ernment, entirely democratic; but for that very rea-son, not a republican government; and that if I was alson, not a reputational few of the judge, as alone I could judge, from the experience and history of the past, no democratic government, in the true meaning of the word, can last. And as liberty is the first and great object of all of us, so far as government and governmental protection is concerned, a republican government is the proper govsumed. If I am incorrect in stating it, it is not because I intend to be so, for I intend to state the onintionist during my canvass.
>
> Mr. CARLILE, It is false, whoever made the declations of no body else, and only those which I really entertain; and if I do not express them fully and freely ration. it is because there is an imperfection in my capacity of expression. From this it has been sought to de-duce the conclusion that I distrust the people, and decopie from the press of Fredericksburg, whether it was assisted for the counties of Northampton and Account their right and power to govern themselves, or their right and power to govern themselves, or their capacity to do so, and the most extreme conclusions have been in-fulfied in on the subject. I confess sions have been in alged in on the subject. I confess
> I was not a little suprized to hear this, and from the who knows that in respect to the right of the people tion of the slave trade perpetrated by old England and new England! I hope and trust in God I shall be in enter, and that is abolishing the trade of the yankees in furnishing the pabulum to the slave trade of the whole eastern and western coast of Africa. Nineteen out of eastern and western coast of Africa. Nineteen out of twenty-two vessels that were condemned there for heling engaged in this trade, were from north of Baltimore. a little surprized to see that the gentleman from Acconnec, instead of taking up my argument, and endeavoring to draw from it whatever conclusions might legitimately be drawn from it, seemed to be disposed to asscribe to me, as an opinion lying at the foundation of it, an idea or sentiment inconsistent with the general maker will find it out, the blacksmith will find it out, the proposition of the right of the people to self government. I am very unfortunate in my apprehension, it I have misunderstood him in this respect, and I was surprized I say because it occurred to me at the time it not absolutely necessary that we should agitate, that he was making this demonstration on me, that there we may save our brethren from their judicial blindness. I had seen, to use one of his own expressions, the most peculiar double twisted, stewed and boiled down gelatine of distrust of somebody that I had ever conceived of in my life. And, as it applied to the people, and no body but the people, in some form or other, it must be a distrust of the people. It was that while the people should be permitted to elect their judges in the first ustance, there was great apprehension in trusting them

to re-elect their judges. Mr. WISE. I challenge the gentleman to produce my "way bill" from me containing such a sentiment, deny there is any such sentiment in any "way bill'

of mine.

Mr. LYONS. I have not read the gentloman's "way bill" since the time it was first issued.

Mr. WISE, (in his seat.) I should think not, and

hardly then either.

Mr. LYONS. I read it when first issued, and I have since conversed with the gentleman from Accomac on the subject of the re-election of judges, and may have derived my opinions on the subject more from that conversation than from his "way bill." He did me the honor and the kindness to say something to me on the subject of my " way bill." and hence this idea was fixed

m my mind.
Mr. WISE. In my "way bill," and in the canvass before my people. I have always said that I had no distrust of the prople in the election of their judges at all. The only difficulty I had in my mind, was not a friend enabled me to get over, very smoothily, a dis

trust of the judges elected by the people.

Mr. LYONS. Ah, the gentleman is too astute, take